

Two Southern Cities Have Colored Police

And Firemen

news - 6-22-18

President Of N. A. A. C. P. Says Louisville Ought To Have Them, Too.

Dr. A. C. McIntyre, president of the local N. A. A. C. P., asked some pertinent questions in this paper last week and they met with a hearty response. Dr. McIntyre thinks that colored people being taxpayers and citizens and patriots, ought to have a share in the office-holding as well as the tax-paying and voting. Since the local organization has grown so great in numbers he is putting it up to the members as to whether they think the same same along these lines and are willing to work to bring it about. He does not take much stock in the argument that this is a Southern city, and as such would not stand for colored men in office. To prove that argument valueless, he has written to Knoxville and Nashville—both in Tennessee, a really Southern State—to inquire about colored policemen and firemen there. The answers to his inquiries go to uphold his arguments—that colored men should be represented in the government of the city, and that their appointment to office will not upset the universe.

The letters are interesting and speak for themselves. They follow:
Knoxville, Tenn., May 28, 1918.

Dr. A. C. McIntyre, 929 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.

Dear Doctor: Your letter came while I was out of the city and has lain much longer than its importance would suggest, but in the case it could not be avoided.

In replying to your query concerning colored police and deputies, I am glad to be able to say that Knoxville has always had colored men, both on the police and sheriff's staffs.

At present we have five colored men on the police staff, four regular patrolmen and one who accompanies the pa-

trol wagon. These patrol their beats which are arranged as are the beats of the white men. They are changed at regular intervals as are other patrolmen, and assigned to beats irrespective of color.

I never heard of any discrimination either in the arranging their beats or in any other way. They are not assigned to beats in the colored sections more frequently than are other men. Nor are they held off of strictly white beats any more than are white men.

As to the sheriff's force there are always two or more deputies in his staff. This is true whether the sheriff in power happens to be a Republican or a Democrat. The present sheriff is a Democrat and he has two or three who devote all of their time to the work. They, like the police, serve wherever they are needed, irrespective of race.

In addition to the men above referred to we have one colored plain clothes man or detective on the city force. He is in addition to the men already referred to, and is paid the same salary as are the white detectives (five in number) and is perhaps the most popular plain clothes man in the service. His time is spent almost wholly in the work on cases in the aristocratic section of the city. He has been specially successful in running down law violators in the richest white section we have, and has caught more sneak thieves than any other man on the force.

The number of men on the sheriff's force aside from regular deputies, varies. There is at present at least one man who acts as assistant jailor. At times there are other attaches to this office, and so far as I have ever heard there is no discrimination whatever.

You asked for a letter or statement from the mayor of the city. I am

sure you can obtain this by addressing him. Hon. John E. McMillan, City Hall. He is one of the finest men alive and always stands by the colored people, and he will be more than glad to give you any assistance in his power. The sheriff, J. L. Calloway, is also a fine man, and will no doubt be glad to tell you about his deputies.

Hoping the information may be of some assistance, I am very sincerely yours,
H. M. GREEN.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 31, 1918.

Dr. A. C. McIntyre, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: Your letter of 29th in regard to colored deputy sheriffs received, and in reply wish to state that I have two on my staff that have been serving for the past two years and can truthfully say they have made good officers, polite, courteous, and attend strictly to their business. Yours very truly.

John L. Calloway,

Knoxville, Tenn., June 7, 1918.

Dr. A. C. McIntyre, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. making some inquiry relative to the colored policemen of our city. In reply thereto will state that the City of Knoxville has had colored policemen for over fifty years and experience has proved that they are valuable and effectual to that department. We now have four colored policemen on the force, one of them being in the detective department, John Singleton, who is the colored detective, is one of the most capable and efficient detectives in my opinion in the South. He is the most valuable man in the department. I do not hesitate to state that the efficiency of any police department is improved by having some colored policemen.

Any city who will try the experiment will be satisfied with their work. Our colored policemen are gentlemanly, polite and courteous to our citizens. Very truly,
John E. McMillan,
Mayor.

Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1918.

Dr. A. C. McIntyre.

My Dear Doctor: I am in receipt of your of the 31st, inquiring concerning Engine Co. No. 4, which I am very proud to do so. This company was organized some 33 years ago, and constitutes nine men, from captain to pipeman. We are located on the east side and respond to all calls in this

side and the central part of the city. And all general calls, wherever they may be, just the same as any other fire company. And we are treated just as any other firemen. There is no difference made when we are confronted in performing our duty. The officials and citizens, I am proud to say, treat us just as they do any one else.

Very respectfully yours,

R. B. Richardson.

FRESH NEGRO IS TAUGHT MANNERS

TAMPA FLA TIMES
NOVEMBER 14, 1918
"Bad Actor," from Jacksonville, Ran Up Against

Joe Robinson.

Prof. Joseph Robinson, B. S., P. D. Q., also B. L. A. M.—Teacher of all acting except Shakespearean, legit, burlesque or amateur. Special terms and attention given to bad actors—the badder the better. Office hours: any time.

Patrolman Joe Robinson has not yet had this sign painted but John Sheldon, described by Joe as a "mean nigger," paid 25 fine, large U. S. dollars to obtain a diploma from Prof. Joe, and he thinks that to the rest of his degrees the "prof" ought to add K. O.

Persons waiting for the Jacksonville train yesterday afternoon enjoyed seats in the bald head row while the "prof" put his pupil through a course of instruction specially designed and patented by Joe as a sure cure for "bad actors." Joe has conducted numerous schools for bad actors but seldom has been able to demonstrate so fully his qualifications for a place on any faculty assembled for the purpose of making good actors out of bad ones.

The preliminaries were this: Sheldon took a swig of squirrel hunter's joy while awaiting the train that would carry him back to dear old Jax where he lived on the last street in the last house and was a bad, bad actor. Purposely or by accident he knocked the matron off her feet, for which Patrolman Story forgave him, but when a few minutes later the negro cursed out a stranger for daring to breathe in his presence, the officer began to get interested. In mounting the platform of a car Charles Page colored, was jostled by the biggoty bad actor but apologized rather than have trouble. Sheldon, however, assaulted Page, the car windows being broken before Officer Story dragged Sheldon to the patrol box.

The bad man from Jax heaped torrents of abuse on the officer's head until bystanders wondered why Story did not knock him down, but Story was still trying to avoid being rough with Sheldon, when Officer Robinson appeared and offered his assistance. If Sheldon had been bad before, he grew furious at the sight of the colored officer and redoubled his profanity and abuse.

Sheldon was big and evidently a tough man, but Joe insisted that he leave off abusing a white man much older than himself and spill his vials of wrath in Joe's direction. Sheldon accepted the invitation with alacrity.

despite Joe's warning that he made a specialty of reforming wicked thespians. The "prof" handed his gun went wild as the black athlete of the police department proceeded to give his big pupil the drubbing of his life. When the patrol arrived Sheldon was the "goodest" actor this side of the Rialto and this morning in police court he paid a fee of \$25 to have his name enrolled as the best pupil in the class.

NEGROES ASK JOBS ON POLICE FORCE

Deputation Makes Known Attitude of Race to the Commissioners.

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EVENING
OCTOBER 30, 1918

Negroes want jobs on the police force, and at the regular weekly meeting of the Police Commission, yesterday, a delegation of influential members of the race set forth the Negro attitude upon the matter.

The delegation was headed by John O. Hopkins, Councilman from the Sixth ward; Dr. Conwell Banton, a member of the Board of Public Education; Charles H. Colburn, a contractor; the Rev. Henry Y. Arnett and a Mr. McKessick. Dr. Arnett acted as spokesman for the delegation and asked the commissioners the blunt question why colored men were not appointed to the force.

In presenting this question he stated that he realized that in the past some Negroes had been appointed to the force who failed to make good, but he added that every white man who has been appointed was not retained. He referred to the work of the colored citizens in the recent Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, the aims of the government in fighting in France for democracy, and also the fact that the members of that race paid their taxes and assisted the government in every possible way.

Mr. Arnett stated that the objection had been made that white men would object to being arrested by colored patrolmen, but he said he did not think criminals should be given their choice over who should arrest them. He also stated that if the commissioners could not appoint Negroes patrolmen they could fill the positions in the police patrol station with members of his race as drivers and so forth.

It was suggested that if colored men were appointed to the force they could be placed at work in pairs and this might tend to reduce friction.

President Wicker ham at the close of the hearing informed the delegation that the six colored men who have filed applications for positions would be given due consideration. None of the other commissioners spoke on the subject.

The commissioners appointed Leon P. Skipski, Edward W. Hickman and Edgar E. Blackiston as members of the department.

The report of Chief Black showed

that during the past week there were 162 arrests, of which number 71 were charged with drunkenness. The fines collected in City Court totaled \$709.70.

MORE NEGRO POLICE SAYS GRAND JURY

Police Examiner and Physician Has Turn- ed Down All Appli- cants, To Date, As Physically Unfit.

In its report to Circuit Judge Falkenhainer last week, the December Grand Jury recommended that additional Negro policemen be appointed on the police force in St. Louis as a means of helping to curb crime in this city.

Extract from Report

"We urge upon the Police Department its most vigorous efforts to curb crime, which is at its highest tide during the winter season," the report says. "We attribute a large part of the crime to the carrying of concealed weapons and urge upon all officials dealing with this situation to see that the law is vigorously enforced."

"Vigorous police work will greatly minimize crime."

"We recommend that additional Negro policemen be appointed for duty in sections where Negro criminals congregate. We are advised that there has been a great increase in the Negro population in the last few years and that many of the newcomers are not desirable citizens."

"We also urge that in the case of notorious offenders, white and black, the courts enforce the penalties imposed and do not remit or stay the penalties or parole the offenders."

As to whether it had been called to their attention that quite a number of Negroes have applied in a formal way and have been turned down, the report does not state. But it has been called to our attention that probably over fifty men have really made formal application for appointment on the force, and the medical examiner has turned them down, claiming that not one of them has been found physically able to fill such a position.

It is understood that the Chief of Police and the Police Board would not oppose the appointment of more Negro officers, provided the men who apply can qualify physically before the medical examiner. At the same time many of those who have applied have been accepted as physically sound by the Draft Board.

There have been many complaints by those who have been thus turned down, and some of them are seeking to have other physicians to examine them.

ROSCOE SIMMONS PRAISES LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD, And Hopes Popular Police Officer's Resignation Will be Refused.

Memphis, Tenn., April 15, 1918.
To the Editor of The News:

Will you give me space in which to express my regret on learning of the resignation of Lieut. Clifford from the police force of Louisville? I feel that our people should in some way make known their appreciation of this officer's uniform courtesy and manly attitude toward them.

Many of the officers who have served in the "Black Belt" have felt no hesitancy in treating the Colored people with scant courtesy, manhandling them on small provocation, and often using their uniforms as cloaks for assault and battery. Lieut. Clifford commanded respect for the law by different means, and since he has had charge of the district there has been less disorder in it than ever before.

We Colored people learn of his resignation with sorrow and regret, and nothing would please us better than to see the Board of Safety refuse to accept it.

It is not every man who can serve intelligently on the police force, and the city authorities would do well to hold on to a man as capable and efficient as Lieutenant Clifford.

We understand that Mr. Clifford is just as popular among the white residents of the Tenth Ward as he is among the colored. Any police officer who can faithfully do his duty and still be popular is something of a rarity, and we hope that the Department will see it as we do and urge this officer to remain among us and continue the good work he has thus far carried on. Yours truly,

ROSCOE C. SIMMONS,
NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONER
WANTS COLORED MEN
FOR DEFENSE LEAGUE.

June 14th, 1918.
Hon. Charles W. Anderson,
1st V. Pres. Welfare League,
367th Infantry, 90 W. Broadway,
New York.

My dear Anderson.—There is no doubt that you are aware that we have in this department an organization known as the Police Reserves, consisting now of more than 12,000 men well organized, uniformed and drilled until they have become a decidedly useful and efficient military unit. These men have been drilled and

trained not only along military lines but along police lines and in case of an emergency they would be capable of rendering great service in policing the City of New York should the Police Force become depleted by the military drafts or for any other reason be unable to alone preserve law and order in this city.

It occurs to me that we should have at least one battalion of colored men in the police reserves for in the race without a hyphen we are always certain of finding men who are absolutely loyal to our institutions and who have time and again demonstrated their bravery and efficiency in the military organization.

It is time in this city at least that the Fourteenth Amendment should be in full force and effect. It is also time that worth and not birth should be the controlling factor in our business and political life without regard to race religion or previous condition.

Knowing your influence and high standing with the people of your race I take the liberty of bringing this matter to your attention feeling sure that it will meet with your approval, which will also guarantee proper action.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) R. E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

OUR NEGRO POLICEMAN.
The editor of the People's Defender regrets exceedingly the dismissal of Mr. Paul Channey from the Little Rock police force. The race had but one representative on the force which was altogether out of proportion with right and civil justice. When our numerical strength and commercial importance to the city is taken into consideration, the race composes about one fourth the population of the entire city out of a population of something near seventy thousand. That is entirely too many race people in one community and from too great a part of the community not to have a representative in the peace conserving body of the community. No people can consider themselves in a healthy civil condition where they have no say in any department of the civil machinery. It was stated by the chief of police that Mr. Channey was dismissed because of neglect of duty, but that he had the right to appeal from his ruling to the mayor and the police commission. It is the hope of the Defender that Mr. Channey will be able to give the commission satisfaction and that he will thereby be retained upon the force. In the event however that he remains in disfavor, let the Mayor and police committee look among the race's young men and select another race man to fill his place. The

Negro leaders should wake up upon

NEGROES FOR THE POLICE RESERVES

Police Commissioner Enright contemplates adding to the Police Reserves at least one battalion of colored men. The head of the police force of Greater New York has made known his intentions to Hon. Charles W. Anderson and states in a letter to Mr. Anderson in part:

It occurs to me that we should have at least one battalion of colored men in the Police Reserves, for in the race without a hyphen we are always certain of finding men who are absolutely loyal to our institutions and who have time and again demonstrated their bravery and efficiency in the military organization.

It is time, in this city at least, that the Fourteenth Amendment should be in full force and effect. It is also time that worth and not birth should be the controlling factor in our business and political life without regard to race, religion or previous condition.

Police Commissioner Enright states that the Police Reserves consist of more than 12,000 men, well organized, uniformed and drilled, who will be capable of rendering great service in policing the City of New York should the police force become depleted by the military drafts or other reasons.

COLORED FIREMEN OF THE STATE TO MEET IN THIS

GREENVILLE, N. C. REVEALS
The colored firemen's state convention which was in session in Wilson in the early part of this week selected Greenville as their meeting place in 1919, which time falls each year the third week in August. While this colored organization is an old one, this is the first time it has selected Greenville as their convention city. The colored people of Greenville have been quite fortunate during the past few years in bringing various annual meets of their race to the city, and they have already begun to talk and boost the meeting of the firemen for next year. No town in all of Carolina has better working forces among the negro race for the betterment of its community than Greenville, and they are to be congratulated on what has already been accomplished through their untiring efforts.

APPOINTMENT OF NEGRO POLICEMAN

Favorable Action On Proposal
To Name Silas Pervis Is
Expected.

RECALLS OFFICER HOOPER

members of the department remember the funeral of the colored patrolman. The police turned out in a body to pay the last respects to the officer. It was largely attended by citizens who came in contact with Hooper, while doing duty on the streets. Since the death of Hooper there have been several negroes appointed supernumeraries, but none of them ever reached a permanent berth in the department. It is expected however that the police commissioners will act favorably on the petition and Pervis will be seen as a regular on the local police force.

Chicago's Founders Phila. Gets Policewoman

Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.—Following the splendid example set by Chicago and Indianapolis in securing policewomen to the local police force, citizens of this city have succeeded in having the appointment of Mrs. Mary E. Smith, 1426 Lombard street, sustained by the mayor and chief of police, and she has been given full authority to the position as policewoman. Mrs. Smith assumed active duty last week. With the appointment of Mrs. Smith the Race now has five policewomen serving in various parts of the country. Los Angeles, Cal., was the first to foster the appointment of policewomen, Chicago second and Indianapolis, Ind., third.

ADDITIONAL COLORED POLICEMEN.

During last August, when a delegation of colored citizens visited the office of Mayor Pro Tem Dan M. Moody, a request was made by the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. J. Hardway, speaking for the committee and colored citizenry, that additional colored men be added to the Houston police department.

The question was quietly, nicely and diplomatically side-stepped on that occasion by the acting mayor, despite the fact that the request met the hearty support and approbation of the then superintendent of police.

It appears to The Observer that the colored citizens should petition the mayor and city commissioners to place additional race men on the local police force.

At present there are two patrolmen and one special officer connected with the force, who claim racial connection with the colored contingent.

But in the face of the large colored population and the race's proportionate share of supporting the municipal government by taxes, it will readily be seen that the race is not receiving fair recognition along this line.

There should at least be sufficient colored officers to patrol the colored beats in the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards, all shifts, and those in authority will do well to consider this matter.

If the colored race constitutes one-fourth of the population, it would not be unfair to ask for one-fourth of the officers.

But the race is not asking that one-fourth of the officers be colored men, but it is asking for a fair and honest representation on the police force.

It was thought that when the civil service feature was added to the police department, it would open the door for the colored man.

But Houston's system, as far as the colored man is concerned, is only civil service in name; for real civil service examinations exclude no man because of the complexion of his skin, and that is what the Houston commission does.

Therefore, after presenting the petition for additional colored officers, it will also be up to the race to recommend the man or men, since they are not permitted to take competitive examinations for such positions.

History bears out the argument that only in proportion as people contend for recognition, rights and privileges, only in that proportion are they the beneficiaries of the same.

Herein is a lesson for the colored citizens of Houston, who seem satisfied and contented with no voice in affairs of the city, county or state and whose representation, excluding the police department, is nihil.

Not only should there be additional colored officers on the

police force, but the race should be represented on the constabulary force of this county.

In sharing and bearing the burdens of the war, no exemptions are made because of color, and The Observer is opposed to such inequalities in civil and political affairs.

If the American government can give a colored man the rank of lieutenant, captain, major or colonel and the individual thus honored make good, as they are doing on the battlefields of France, by what method of reasoning is it that says he cannot occupy local offices, such as police, deputy, etc.?

Colored men of Houston, now is our time to urge the practical application and daily operation of the democracy for which we are fighting and to that end let a committee of representative men lay the matter before the mayor and his official family and The Observer believes that we will get at least three more colored officers.

Don't talk—action only will get results.

MORE COLORED POLICEMEN

We again urge upon the Police Department of Greater New York the appointment of more colored men upon the police force.

If the coming additions to the force are to be made in some measure from the ranks of the Police Reserves, then we commend to Police Commissioner Enright the enlistment of a score or more of the four score colored reserves who have served Harlem and other sections of the city so well during the war. If the appointments are to be made wholly from the Civil Service list, then we urge the appointing power to see to it that as many qualified colored men as are now on the lists be given appointment. We again urge upon young colored men the necessity of qualifying and taking the Civil Service examinations. In the days to come there will be no questions of color asked—only those of competence. The days of demobilization will be trying days at best. The colored community of Harlem would be better and feel better with a large proportion of colored policemen. Commissioner Enright would serve well the city if he would take this under serious consideration.

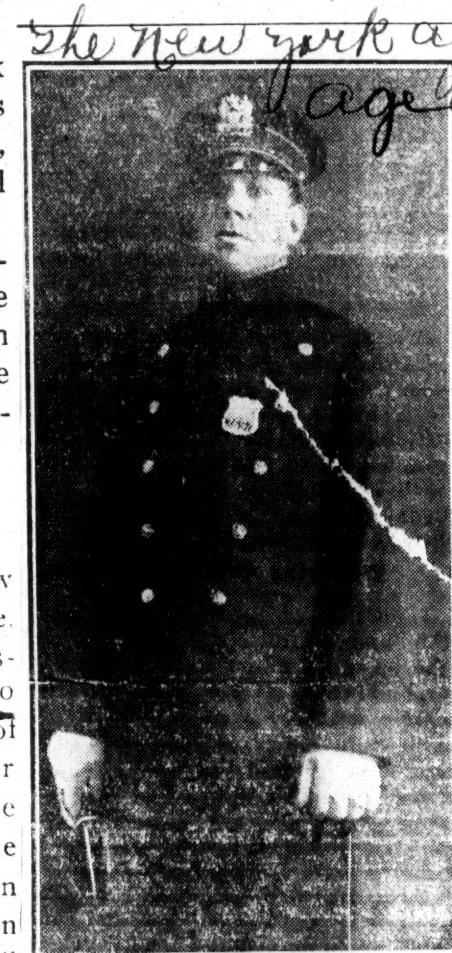
COLORED POLICE WOMEN

Were Recently Appointed in Indianapolis.

This city is keeping up with the best things doing in progressive communities. Not long since the authorities appointed a number of women for police duty. Among these are two well known Colored women, Mrs. Mary Mays and Mrs. Emma Christy Baker. Mrs. Mays has long since been in public service, having to do with charities and the juvenile court. Emma Christy Baker is the daughter of William Christy, one of the oldest and best known Colored citizens of Indianapolis. He is of independent means. She is the wife of David Baker, also a long resident and well

POLICE OFFICER SCROGGINS NOW IN UNIFORM

Police Officer Delancy N. Scroggins, the fifth Negro to be appointed on the police force in Manhattan, is now in



Officer DELANCY N. SCROGGINS

uniform and has been assigned to the Tenth Precinct under Captain Edward Dempsey. For six months after his appointment Officer Scroggins did detective duty under Inspector Dan Costigan.

Officer Scroggins, who was appointed a member of the police force August 15, 1917, is the youngest of a family of fourteen children and was born in The Plains, Va., June 20, 1890. For a time he attended the public schools in that State.

Fourteen years ago he came to New York and secured employment as a Pullman porter on the New York Central. He took examination to become a policeman in 1916. Officer Scroggins is single and resides at 341 Grand avenue, Brooklyn. He is the main support of an elderly brother.

COLORED LEXINGTON WANTS COLORED POLICE OFFICERS.

Smaller Town Shows More Spunk Than Louisville.

Lexington, Jan. 10.—The Colored people of this city believe that they should share in the municipal offices and that since the color line is drawn, Colored representatives should look after the Colored population. To that end a delegation of representative citizens headed by Dr. W. H. Ballard, the druggist, and Dr. W. T. Diawiddie, the dentist, went before the city commissioners and asked that they appoint a colored policeman, park matron, sanitary officer, nurse and detective as well put members of the race in other places.

PATROLMAN HARRISON IS DEAD AT HIS HOME HERE

Well-Known Colored Member of Force Answers Call.

Arthur Albert Harrison, 47 years old, colored patrolman, died at his home at 229 South Baxter street Sunday morning at 6:45 o'clock. For the past two months he has been ill, of a complication of diseases. Two years ago he suffered an attack of pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered.

Harrison was one of the oldest men in point of service on the city police force. He has served in that capacity since 1903. He was born in Shelby county on October 11, 1870. Besides the widow, Mrs. Theora Jackson, of Lima and Leonard and Earl Harrison, sons, residing at home, are left.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock at his home. Every member of the police force, led by Chief of Police Roush, will meet at headquarters in the city building tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and march in a body to the Harrison home, for the services. Burial will be in Woodlawn.

APPOINT NEGRO PATROLMAN. BUFFALO N.Y. COMMERCIAL

MARCH 14, 1918. The council has added a second patrolman to the police force. The body yesterday afternoon appointed George C. Sarsnett, a negro, of 244 Hickory street, as a patrolman. Chief Girvin states he will be assigned to duty in the Sycamore street precinct.

COLORED MEN TAKE POLICEMEN EXAMS

For First Time in Years, Two Negro Seek Positions as

Patrolmen. SPOKANE WASH REVIEW MAY 24, 1918

For the first time in years two colored men yesterday took the city civil service examination for patrolman. In recent years Spokane has had but one colored officer, Walter Lawson, who died about a year ago. The colored men have passed the physical requirements and if they make the proper grades in the mental examination they will be certified for appointment with the white men.

Six candidates took the mental examination yesterday, conducted by Secretary L. B. Fairburn of the civil service commission. The ages ranged from 27 to 33 years with the three of the applicants registered under the draft law and enrolled in class 4A. As to occupations the applicants are a teamster, painter, hotel man, mill worker, porter and janitor. All are married. As the present list of eligibles is exhausted the men who pass will stand a good chance for an early call to duty.

William Owen Schaffer, E2118 Empire avenue, appointed a patrolman March 16, resigned yesterday.

WANT COLORED FIREMEN SAN DIEGO CAL UNION JULY 30, 1918

A petition asking the city council to permit Fire Chief Almgren to recruit a company of colored men to fill station 12 was presented to the council yesterday by a delegation of colored women, headed by Mrs. Ella Hutson. The petition is a long one and contains the signatures of a number of white residents of the neighborhood on Logan avenue, near the station house. White residents have protested against having a colored fire company stationed there.

746 Rockford, Ill. Gazette MARCH 20, 1918

WANT COLORED POLICEMAN.

Editor Register-Gazette—Please allow me space in your paper to submit the following views: As a colored citizen and voter of Rockford, I would like to know why the colored people of this city are not represented in the police department. Looking over the roster, I find practically every nationality represented with the exception of the colored. Owing to the present influx of colored people to our city, I think the city would be much benefited by doing so, as conditions among our people would be much better understood by a colored officer than by a white.

RICHARD HODGES.

Charles D. H. and J. Wright have been appointed members of the police force in Omaha, Neb.

Vincent Harvey has been appointed a member of the police force in Trenton, N. J., the first of the race to fill such a position.

TOLEDO OHIO TRI-STATE JOURNAL NOVEMBER 13, 1918 TO BURY FORMER COLORED CITY POLICEMAN FRIDAY

The funeral of Prof. T. W. Allen, a former colored member of the Toledo police and fire departments, will be held Friday afternoon at 2 in Warren A. M. E. church. Prof. Allen, 60, died Tuesday of pneumonia, in his home, 551 Woodland avenue. He taught school in the south before coming to Toledo, many years ago. His widow, Mattie A., and sons, F. D. Allen and Irving Allen, the latter with the American army in France, survive.

Policeman (Colored) Sharrow Farrell, Pa.

James Admire, a colored policeman of Indianapolis, Ind., for eighteen years, is dead at the age of sixty.

The Crisis, November 1918 Page 36. Trenton, N. J., has its first Negro policeman, in the person of Mr.

Vincent Harvey.

The Crisis February 1918. P. 196.

Two colored women have been appointed to the Police Department, Indianapolis:

Mrs. Mary E. Mayes and Mrs. Emma C. Baker.

The Crisis August 1918. P. 190.

James Saunders, the only colored officer on the police force.

of Plainfield, N.J., has retired after serving twenty-six years. He will be paid a pension of \$600 a year for the balance of his life.

The Crisis June, 1917. P. 90.

Mrs. Grace Wilson, of Chicago, has been sworn in as policewoman and assigned

to the third district. She will receive \$1,000 the first year and \$1,400 thereafter.

The Crisis- June page 87.

Two have been added to the St. Louis, Mo. police force,

Charles Johnson and John Kunz. The Crisis May 1918. P. 32.